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HIGH GRADE ZINC-LEAD SAMPLING RESULTS AT THE KROUSSOU PROJECT

Apollo Minerals Limited (**Apollo Minerals** or **Company**) is pleased to report the results of a recent surface exploration program undertaken at the Kroussou zinc-lead project (**Kroussou Project** or **Project**) in western Gabon.

Highlights:

- A program of geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling was carried out across three target Prospects within the Kroussou Project, including the high priority Niamabimbou Prospect (~8km strike length of prospective geology)
- Rock chip samples collected from the Niamabimbou Prospect identified widespread high grade zinc-lead mineralisation with grades up to **20.16%** combined Zn-Pb
- Best results from the sampling program at the Niamabimbou Prospect include:
    - **20.16%** combined Zn-Pb from sample JBR246
    - **15.20%** combined Zn-Pb from sample JBR244
    - **10.71%** combined Zn-Pb from sample JBR136
    - **8.15%** combined Zn-Pb from sample JBR069
    - **7.98%** combined Zn-Pb from sample JBR201
    - **7.84%** combined Zn-Pb from sample JBR131
    - **7.14%** combined Zn-Pb from sample JBR049
- Mapping has identified multiple new zones of mineralised outcrops extending over wide areas, each representing an exploration target with the potential to host significant shallow, zinc-lead mineralisation
- Soil sampling grids were completed at the Niamabimbou, Dignali and Ofoubou Prospects, with the results pending
- Exploration to date continues to validate the province-scale base metals potential of the Project
- Only four of the 18 prospects have been drill tested to date, with all four channels intersecting zinc-lead mineralisation at very shallow depths
- Multiple opportunities for discovery with all 18 prospects remaining open and under-explored, with broader, deeper parts of the basin to the west completely untested
- Positive initial metallurgical test work has confirmed high recoveries and produced separate, high grade and high-quality zinc and lead concentrates with very low deleterious / penalty elements
- Drilling programs are being designed to focus on defining sufficient shallow (open-pittable), high grade zinc-lead mineralisation to justify commencement of feasibility studies
- Drill rigs will be mobilised to site in the coming months

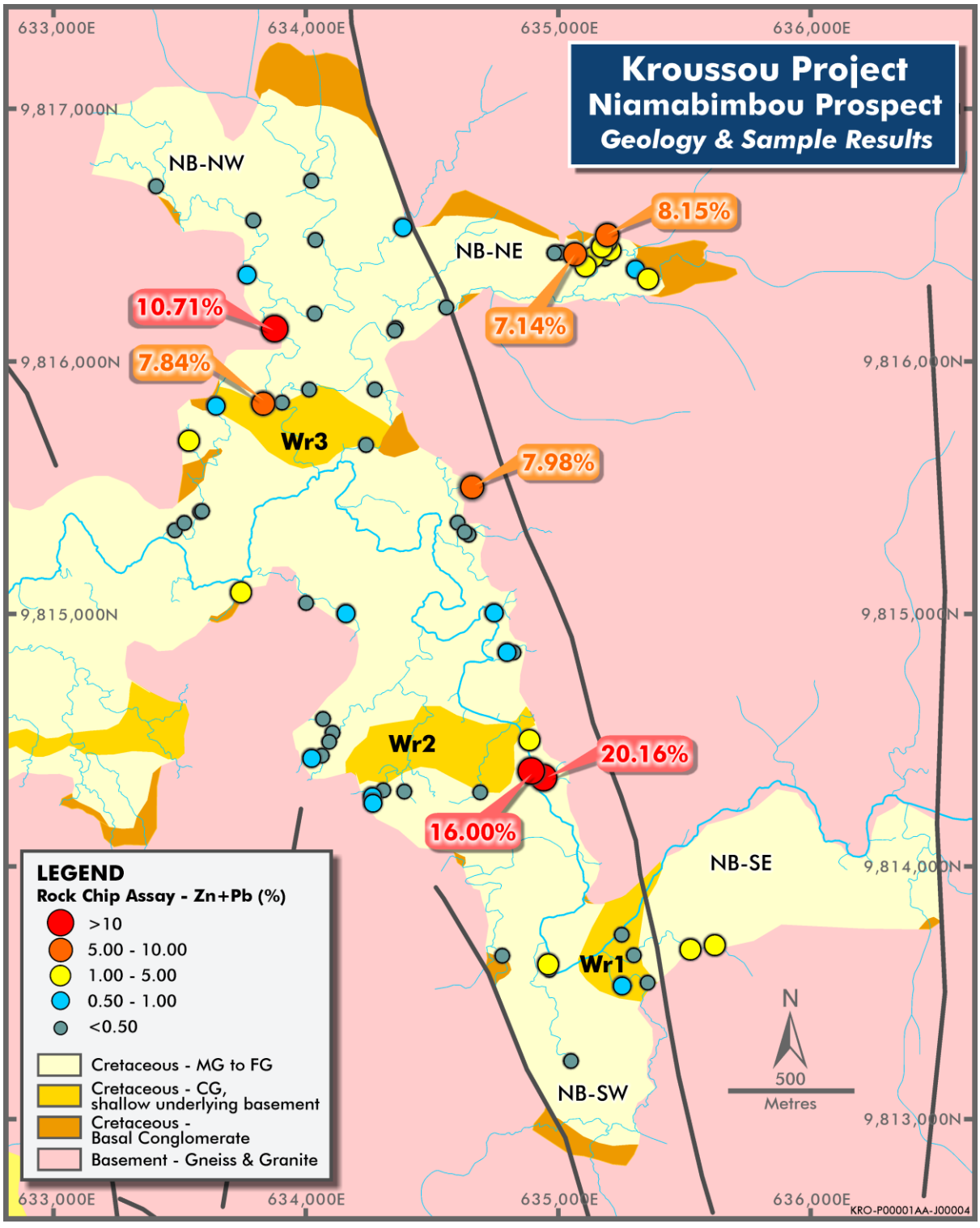

Figure 1 – High grade zinc-lead results from surface sampling at the Niamabimbou Prospect

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This announcement has been authorised for release by Mr Robert Behets

KROUSSOU PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Kroussou Project consists of the Prospecting License G4-569 which covers 986.5km^2 in the Ngounié Province of Western Gabon located approximately 220km southeast of the capital city of Libreville (Figure 2).

Zinc-lead mineralisation is hosted in Cretaceous sediments on the margin of the Cotier Basin within preserved channels lying on unconformable Archaean and Paleoproterozoic basement rocks (Figures 3).

Historical exploration work at the Kroussou Project identified 150 base metal occurrences along a +70km strike length of prospective geology within the project area.

The zinc-lead mineral occurrences are hosted within exposed channels that offer very shallow, near surface targets close to the basement rocks.

Only two of the 18 exposed channels were drill tested by the Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (**BRGM**) historically, with both channels containing significant base metal mineralisation.

A further two near surface targets were drilled by Trek Metals Limited (**Trek**), which also returned significant zinc-lead intervals, further validating the province scale, base metal potential of the project area

There are multiple opportunities for the discovery of further base metal mineralisation within the remaining untested 14 channels and also further exploration westward within the broader Cotier Basin is warranted.

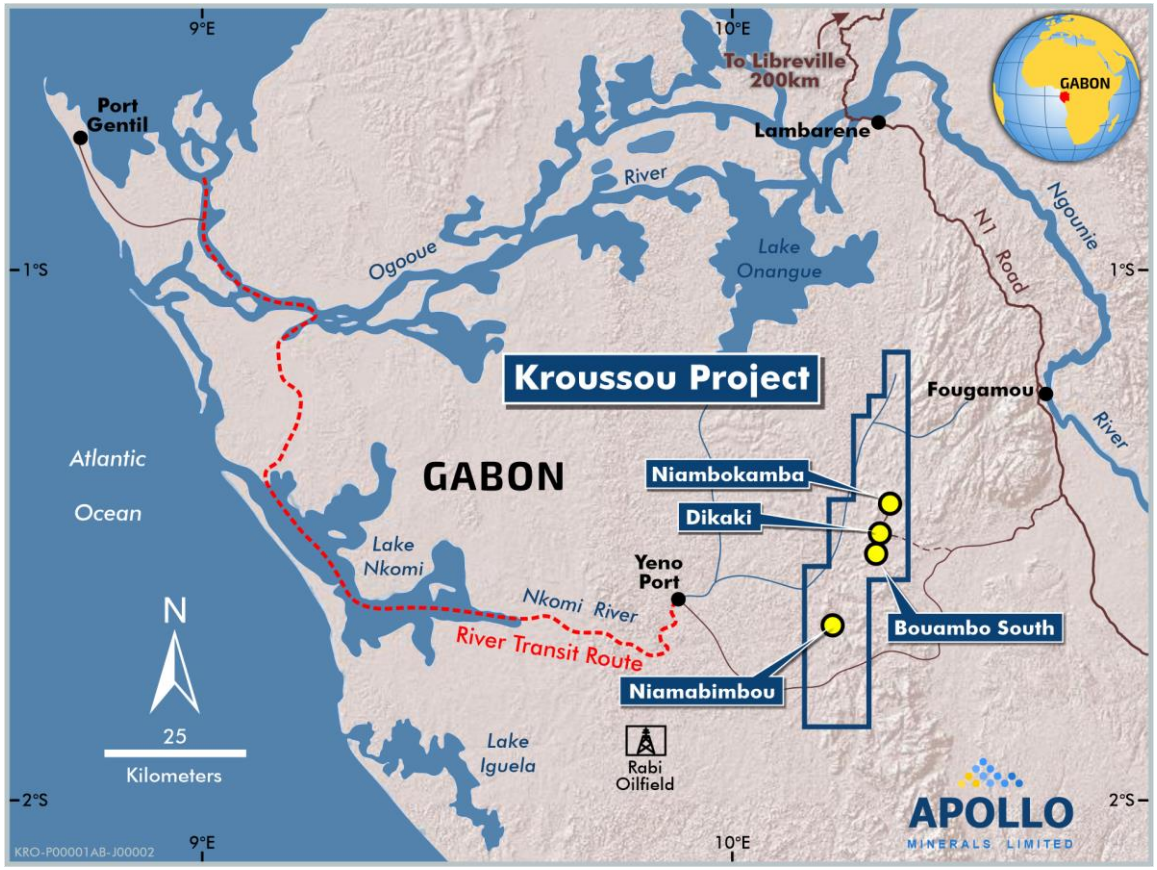

Figure 2 – Kroussou Project Location Plan

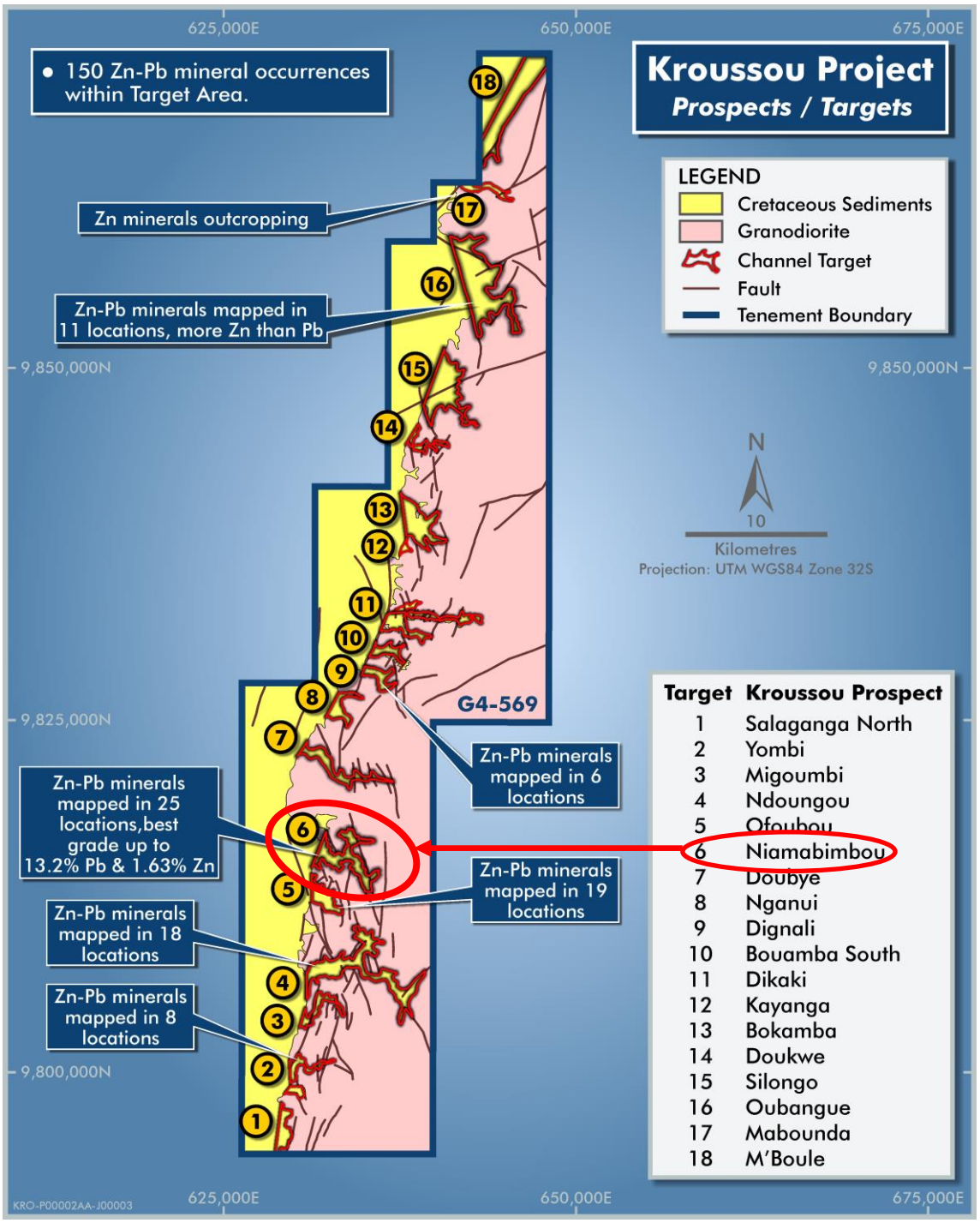

Figure 3 – Kroussou Project Prospects Detailed

Reconnaissance Geological Mapping and Sampling Programs

Two phases of geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling were completed late in 2019. The mapping and sampling programs were designed to identify new targets for base metals mineralisation for future drilling campaigns, and to further interpret regional geology within sedimentary channels.

Sampling occurred at the Niamabimbou, Ofoubou and Dignali Prospects (Figure 3) and a selection of 75 mineralised rock samples were sent to the Intertek laboratory in Libreville for sample preparation before being sent to the Intertek Genalysis laboratory in Perth for assaying.

Niamabimbou Prospect

At Niamabimbou, a total of 556 points of observation were mapped, 92 outcrops were sampled, and 75 rock chip samples sent for analysis.

Based on the lithologies of rock samples and topographic contours the basin-basement contact was reinterpreted in some areas of the channel.

Four areas with a dominance of conglomerate and/or microconglomerate outcrops were interpreted as a shallow underlying basement compared to the other parts of the channel where sandstone and siltstone are dominant lithologies. These 'weirs' are potentially the result of horst-type features in the basement and their external rims are considered favourable geomorphologic settings for high grade mineralisation (Figure 4).

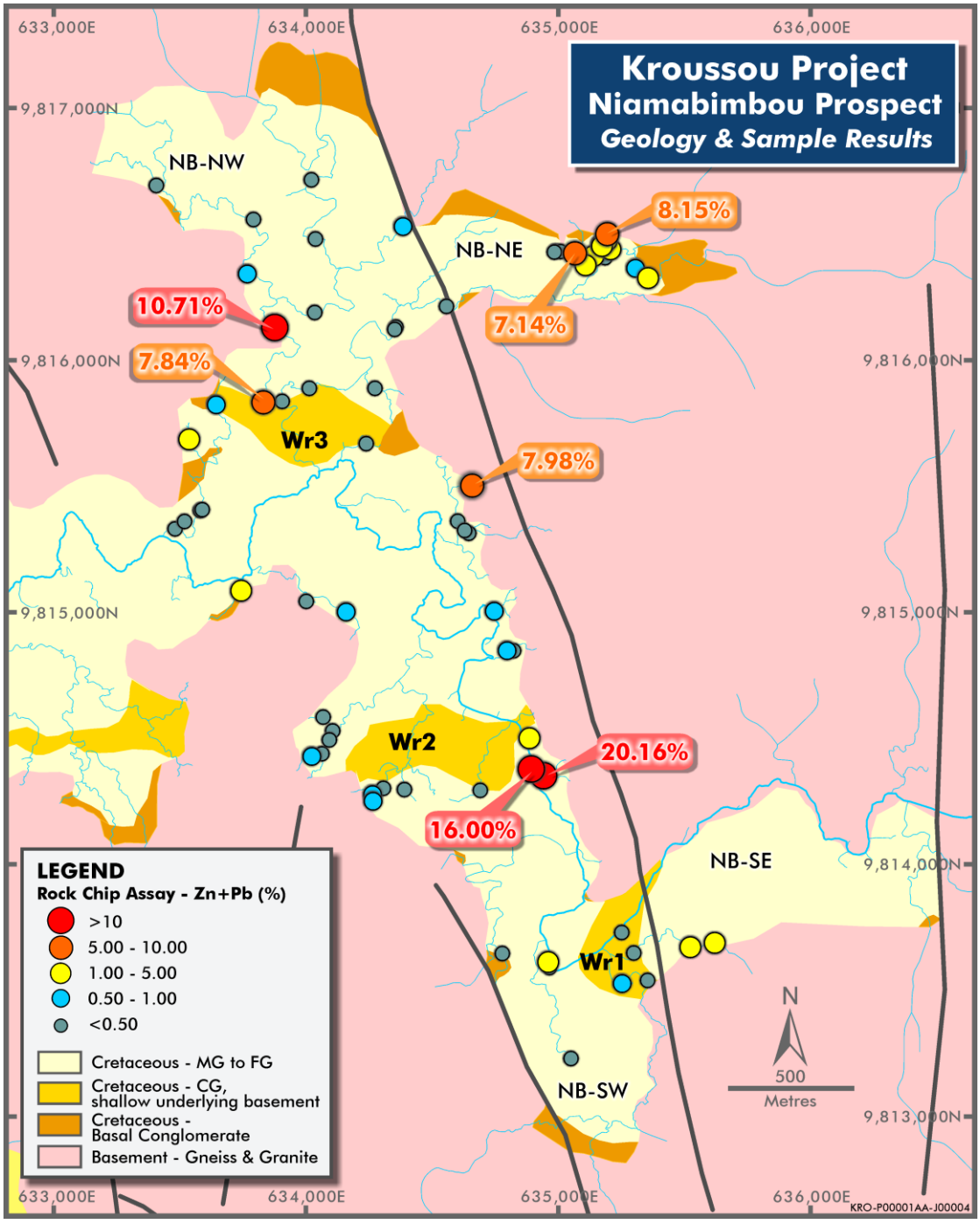

Figure 4: Niamabimbou Prospect Geological Map

Mineralised outcrops were identified on the rim of these weirs and represent priority drilling targets, particularly in the zones “Wr2” and “Wr3”.

Rock samples JBR131 and JBR136 located on the northwest rim of the Niamabimbou channel, close to Wr3, returned 7.84% and 10.71% combined Zn-Pb.

The eastern rim of the channel, coincident with a northwest trending fault returned also high values with 7.98% combined Zn-Pb in JBR201, with the richest outcrops located on the external rim of Wr2 (15.20% and 20.16% combined Zn-Pb in JBR244 and JBR246 respectively).

A new target was discovered at Niamabimbou-DS (NB-DS) approximately along strike of Wr2 mapped in the central channel of Niamabimbou (assays pending). This may indicate the presence of an east-west oriented horst type feature in this area.

High priority drilling targets were also identified at Niamabimbou NE (NB-NE) where a zone of mineralised outcrops (including JBR049 and JBR069 which returned 7.14% and 8.15% combined Zn-Pb respectively) extends 400m by 150m, with potential extending down-dip and laterally to the south and west.

According to the drilling programs carried out in 2017-18, clastic ore is the more favourable ore type for lenses of significant tonnage with medium/high grade. Drill targeting at Niambimbou will therefore initially focus on mineralised outcrops with clastic ore type.

An extensive program of soil sampling occurred in two phases at the Niamabimbou Prospect, with a total of 410 soil samples collected. The program commenced with infill sampling on a 50m by 100m grid at NB-NE, with the objective of confirming and refining the shape of a strong lead anomaly that had been identified during previous exploration campaigns. Soil sampling was also completed on a 100m by 200m grid at the Niamabimbou Northern Tributary (NB-NT) and in the southern parts of the Prospect (50m by 100m infill grids at NB-SE and NB-SW) in order to identify new anomalies. Results from the soil sampling grids are anticipated in late February.

Dignali and Ofoubou Prospects

Programs of geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling were also carried out at the Dignali and Ofoubou Prospects (Figure 3) where very limited exploration has been carried out to date.

At the Dignali Prospect a total of 72 points of observation were mapped and six mineralised outcrops sampled (assays pending). Despite lack of significant outcrop, the Dignali setting is considered favourable for lead-zinc mineralisation under cover.

A new 100m by 100m soil grid was sampled in the south-east tributary of Dignali embayment. This 2km long narrow arm of Cretaceous sediments is located in a favourable erosive domain and is prospective for structurally controlled mineralisation.

Soil sampling at the Ofoubou prospect was carried out on a 100m by 200m grid covering the southern side of the channel. A total of 116 soil samples collected.

Results from the soil sampling grids at the Dignali and Ofoubou Prospects are anticipated in late February.

Initial Metallurgical Testwork

An initial metallurgical testwork program in 2018 produced separate, high-grade, high-recovery zinc and lead concentrates with very low deleterious / penalty elements (antimony, arsenic, bismuth and mercury impurities were all below the detection limit).

The testwork predicted relatively potential low-energy costs due to low grind times to achieve target sizing (see Trek's ASX Release dated 8 November 2018). The independent testwork, undertaken by METS Engineering in Perth, Western Australia, resulted in the production of:

- Lead concentrate up to 79% Pb (overall un-optimised lead concentrate graded >70% Pb with > 90% recovery); and
- Zinc concentrate up to 58% Zn (overall zinc concentrate graded 53% Zn at 65% recovery, with the majority of the zinc losses reporting to the lead rougher concentrate. Of the zinc reporting to the zinc rougher, 90% was recovered. Further optimisation on zinc depression in the lead rougher is expected to significantly improve the overall zinc recovery

Exploration Plan

The initial exploration program is focussed on defining sufficient shallow (open-pittable), high grade zinc-lead mineralisation to justify commencement of feasibility studies.

The proposed work plan for the Kroussou Project includes:

- Conduct surface exploration programs comprising geological mapping, rock chip and soil sampling to further assess identified prospects and to generate new targets within the broader project area;
- Rank and prioritise exploration targets across the project area based on newly acquired and historical data;
- Plan for the mobilisation of a track-mounted reverse circulation (**RC**) rig suitable for a rapid drilling program over multiple channels;
- Mobilise drill rigs to conduct an infill and extensional drilling program at the Dikaki Prospect and initial drill testing of other priority targets;
- Create road access to new prospects in anticipation of an aggressive drill program;
- Conduct ground geophysics to refine identified prospects and generate new targets;
- Continue metallurgical test work over all prospective targets to assess recovery characteristics, concentrate quality, and variability;
- Estimation and reporting of a Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code; and
- Commence with feasibility studies.

The Company will undertake the work program with a strong commitment to all aspects of sustainable development and responsible mining, with an integrated approach to economic, social, environmental, health and safety management.

About the Kroussou Project

As announced on 3 September 2019, Apollo Minerals has entered into an Earn-in Agreement (**EIA**) with Trek Metals Limited (**Trek**) to earn-in an interest of up to 80% in the Kroussou zinc-lead project (**Kroussou Project**) in western Gabon.

The Kroussou Project is a large scale, near surface zinc-lead project with exploration to date validating the province-scale base metal potential. Previous exploration work has resulted in the identification of 150 zinc-lead mineral occurrences over a +70km strike length of prospective geology within the project area.

The Kroussou Project consists of one Prospecting License, G4-569, covering 986.5km^2 located in the Ngounié Province, western Gabon, 220km southeast of the capital city of Libreville.

The EIA is subject to a number of conditions precedent and Apollo Minerals will progressively earn its interest upon meeting expenditure milestones (see ASX Release dated 3 September 2019 for further details).

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Robert Behets, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Behets is a holder of shares, performance rights and options in, and is a director of, Apollo Minerals. Mr Behets has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Behets consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this announcement that relates to Process and Metallurgy is extracted from an announcement on 3 September 2019. This announcement is available to view on www.apollominerals.com. The information in the original announcement that related to Process and Metallurgy was based on, and fairly represents, information compiled by Damian Connelly who is a Fellow (CP Met) of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a full-time employee of METS Engineering. Mr Connelly has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Minerals Resources and Ore Reserves'. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Appendix A: Summary of Rock Chip Sample Results

Sample ID	Easting (WGS84 32S)	Northing (WGS84 32S)	RL (m)	Prospect	Zn + Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
JBR011	634 384	9 816 530	27	Niamabimbou	**0.81**	0.78	0.03
JBR023	634 037	9 816 482	21	Niamabimbou	**0.04**	0.04	0.01
JBR029	634 021	9 816 716	24	Niamabimbou	**0.02**	0.02	0.00
JBR045	635 008	9 816 432	38	Niamabimbou	**0.16**	0.10	0.07
JBR047	634 989	9 816 433	40	Niamabimbou	**0.30**	0.09	0.21
JBR048	634 984	9 816 430	39	Niamabimbou	**0.11**	0.06	0.05
JBR049	635 066	9 816 426	33	Niamabimbou	**7.14**	1.32	5.82
JBR058	635 108	9 816 377	40	Niamabimbou	**1.99**	0.37	1.62
JBR062	635 185	9 816 407	45	Niamabimbou	**0.42**	0.37	0.05
JBR063	635 206	9 816 440	42	Niamabimbou	**1.48**	1.12	0.36
JBR065	635 173	9 816 453	29	Niamabimbou	**1.08**	0.78	0.29
JBR066	635 172	9 816 459	41	Niamabimbou	**1.28**	1.19	0.09
JBR067	635 178	9 816 460	47	Niamabimbou	**0.70**	0.67	0.03
JBR068	635 191	9 816 475	50	Niamabimbou	**1.25**	1.08	0.17
JBR069	635 194	9 816 502	52	Niamabimbou	**8.15**	2.00	6.15
JBR070	635 158	9 816 436	31	Niamabimbou	**0.36**	0.28	0.08
JBR071	635 139	9 816 414	30	Niamabimbou	**2.79**	2.48	0.31
JBR073	635 216	9 816 438	32	Niamabimbou	**0.36**	0.35	0.01
JBR080	635 306	9 816 365	41	Niamabimbou	**0.85**	0.72	0.12
JBR082	635 355	9 816 326	46	Niamabimbou	**2.78**	2.68	0.10
JBR105	634 556	9 816 214	14	Niamabimbou	**0.19**	0.18	0.01
JBR113	634 356	9 816 132	31	Niamabimbou	**0.06**	0,04	0.01
JBR114	634 351	9 816 123	43	Niamabimbou	**0.03**	0.03	0.01
JBR119	634 273	9 815 889	36	Niamabimbou	**0.30**	0.25	0.04
JBR128	634 012	9 815 889	15	Niamabimbou	**0.01**	0.01	0.00
JBR129	633 905	9 815 838	17	Niamabimbou	**0.36**	0.33	0.03
JBR130	633 848	9 815 825	21	Niamabimbou	**0.01**	0.01	0.00
JBR131	633 831	9 815 835	23	Niamabimbou	**7,84**	7.29	0.55
JBR136	633 875	9 816 131	19	Niamabimbou	**10.71**	8.37	2.34
JBR140	633 767	9 816 342	14	Niamabimbou	**0.74**	0.59	0.15
JBR144	633 791	9 816 559	21	Niamabimbou	**0.08**	0.06	0.02
JBR152	633 406	9 816 694	52	Niamabimbou	**0.18**	0.14	0.04
JBR166	634 034	9 816 190	15	Niamabimbou	**0.01**	0.01	0.01
JBR171	633 588	9 815 408	15	Niamabimbou	**0.09**	0.08	0.01
JBR172	633 581	9 815 405	21	Niamabimbou	**0.12**	0.11	0.01
JBR180	634 238	9 815 670	29	Niamabimbou	**0.41**	0.40	0.00
JBR192	634 628	9 815 326	40	Niamabimbou	**0.11**	0.08	0.03
JBR194	634 601	9 815 363	39	Niamabimbou	**0.26**	0.19	0.06
JBR201	634 658	9 815 504	31	Niamabimbou	**7.98**	7.31	0.67
JBR206	634 644	9 815 314	25	Niamabimbou	**0.38**	0.28	0.10

Sample ID	Easting (WGS84 32S)	Northing (WGS84 32S)	RL (m)	Prospect	Zn + Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)
JBR217A	634 746	9 815 005	45	Niamabimbou	**0.74**	0.72	0.02
JBR228	634 796	9 814 848	29	Niamabimbou	**0.75**	0.71	0.04
JBR229	634 822	9 814 848	31	Niamabimbou	**0.37**	0.36	0.01
JBR240	634 885	9 814 501	53	Niamabimbou	**1.79**	1.15	0.64
JBR244	634 892	9 814 379	21	Niamabimbou	**15.20**	13.98	1.22
JBR246	634 941	9 814 353	21	Niamabimbou	**20.16**	2.28	17.88
JBR262	634 959	9 813 613	35	Niamabimbou	**3.13**	2.99	0.14
JBR263	634 964	9 813 592	36	Niamabimbou	**0.49**	0.47	0.02
JBR283	635 250	9 813 730	34	Niamabimbou	**0.32**	0.07	0.26
JBR292	635 299	9 813 649	45	Niamabimbou	**0.35**	0.34	0.01
JBR296	635 524	9 813 672	40	Niamabimbou	**2.13**	2.11	0.01
JBR299	635 620	9 813 689	40	Niamabimbou	**1.48**	1.41	0.07
JBR303	635 252	9 813 528	23	Niamabimbou	**0.92**	0.64	0.29
JBR306	635 353	9 813 541	30	Niamabimbou	**0.09**	0.08	0.01
JBR320	635 050	9 813 230	56	Niamabimbou	**0.15**	0.14	0.01
JBR345	634 777	9 813 647	54	Niamabimbou	**0.10**	0.10	0.01
JBR352	634 690	9 814 294	36	Niamabimbou	**0.11**	0.10	0.01
JBR354	634 390	9 814 297	30	Niamabimbou	**0.05**	0.04	0.00
JBR359	634 306	9 814 302	28	Niamabimbou	**0.02**	0.01	0.01
JBR361A	634 268	9 814 269	38	Niamabimbou	**0.28**	0.17	0.11
JBR361B	634 263	9 814 277	46	Niamabimbou	**0.58**	0.46	0.12
JBR362	634 265	9 814 251	63	Niamabimbou	**0.54**	0.51	0.03
JBR384	634 105	9 814 530	56	Niamabimbou	**0.06**	0.05	0.00
JBR385	634 091	9 814 494	58	Niamabimbou	**0.04**	0.03	0.01
JBR386	634 062	9 814 440	55	Niamabimbou	**0.11**	0.11	0.00
JBR389	634 023	9 814 428	49	Niamabimbou	**0.70**	0.69	0.01
JBR391	634 067	9 814 585	40	Niamabimbou	**0.39**	0.04	0.34
JBR402	634 158	9 815 002	22	Niamabimbou	**0.61**	0.16	0.45
JBR405	634 000	9 815 044	22	Niamabimbou	**0.02**	0.01	0.01
JBR413	633 742	9 815 085	23	Niamabimbou	**2.12**	1.98	0.14
JBR422A	633 644	9 815 824	29	Niamabimbou	**0.91**	0.90	0.02
JBR422B	633 638	9 815 829	24	Niamabimbou	**0.05**	0.02	0.03
JBR428	633 536	9 815 686	25	Niamabimbou	**1.31**	1.26	0.05
JBR434	633 518	9 815 361	26	Niamabimbou	**0.01**	0.01	0.00
JBR435	633 480	9 815 332	29	Niamabimbou	**0.02**	0.01	0.01

Appendix B: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 Report

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	Rock samples were collected as grab/chip samples from outcrops, some within creek beds and others on hill sides, as part of an exploration program undertaken at the Kroussou Project in late 2019 (75 samples).
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock samples were selected from accessible areas and are likely to be biased toward those where mineralisation was observed in hand specimen. Sample size was approximately 1kg to 3kg in weight for rock samples. These samples are considered point samples and may be biased towards mineralised examples. Rock sample locations were surveyed using standard Garmin GPS equipment achieving sub metre accuracy in horizontal and vertical position.
	Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	Rock samples were collected from outcrops, with sample sizes of approximately 1kg to 3kg. Rock samples were transported to the Intertek laboratory in Libreville, Gabon for sample preparation. Samples were dried and crushed to -2mm. Sample splits were pulverised to -80µm. Samples were transported to the Intertek Genalysis in Perth for analysis using a 4-acid digest with an ICP-OES or ICP-MS (element dependant) finish.
Drilling techniques	*Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	No drilling results reported.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	No drilling results reported.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling results reported.
	Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	No drilling results reported.
Logging	*Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	A short geological description of each rock sample was taken at the time of collection.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	The description is qualitative in nature and includes lithology, alteration, mineralisation etc.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	No drilling results reported.
Sub-sampling techniques	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	No drilling results reported.
and sample preparation	*If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	No drilling results reported.
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Rock samples were hammered off outcrops using a rock hammer. Each sample weighed approximately 1kg to 3kg. Rock samples were transported to the external sample preparation laboratory in Gabon. Samples were dried and crushed to -2mm. Sample splits were pulverized in a hammer mill to -80µm. Sample sizes and preparation techniques employed are considered

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		to be appropriate for the generation of early stage exploration results.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	No sub-sampling was applied into sample batches before dispatch to the external laboratory. External laboratories QA/QC procedures involved the use of standards, blanks and duplicates which are inserted into sample batches at a frequency of approximately 5%.
	Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.	Rock sample size was approximately 1kg to 3 kg in weight. These samples are considered point samples and may be biased towards mineralised examples. No field duplicates were collected for the rock samples.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample sizes and preparation techniques employed are considered to be appropriate for the generation of early stage exploration results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Samples were processed in Gabon by Interlek laboratory. Samples were: • Dried • Crushed to 80% passing 2mm • Pulverised to 80% passing 80 microns • Packaged and sent to Intertek Genalysis in Perth Samples were assayed by Intertek Genalysis in Perth using a 4-acid digest with an ICP-OES or ICP-MS (element dependant) finish. Analyses included Pb, Zn, Ag, As, Bi, Cd, Cu, Fe, Mn, S, Sb and Ti. These techniques are considered total.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.	No geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments used.
	Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	The external laboratories used maintain their own process of QA/QC using standards, sample duplicates and blanks. Review of the external laboratory quality QA/QC reports, has shown no sample preparation issues, acceptable levels of accuracy and precision and no bias in the analytical datasets. No other QAQC samples were submitted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No drilling results reported.
	The use of twinned holes.	No drilling results reported.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Field data and point fact geology mapping was conducted by a consulting geologist. All data produced was checked for accuracy and discussed with the consultant in detail. Periodic reports were produced, and all digital data obtained.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Zinc and lead combined assays are discussed in the text with Appendix A providing a breakdown of individual zinc and lead assays.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	GPS coordinates of rock sample locations were captured using a Garmin GPS in UTM WGS84 Easting/Northing coordinates with metric accuracy in horizontal and vertical position.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Sample locations are provided as UTM co-ordinates within Zone 32, southern hemisphere using WGS 84 datum.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Topographic control is based on topographic contours sourced from SRTM data.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	Rock samples were taken at non-regular intervals according to observations at the time in the field i.e. not on a fixed grid pattern.
	Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.	The data spacing is not considered sufficient to assume geological and grade continuity, and will not allow the estimation of Mineral Resources.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No compositing of samples in the field was undertaken.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	Rock samples were taken according to observations at the time in the field.
	If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	No drilling results reported.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Rock samples were transported from the field to the processing laboratory by Company field personnel and then from the processing laboratory to the analytical laboratory via DHL.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	There has been no external audit or formal review of the techniques used or data collected during the 2019 field campaign.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	The Kroussou Project consists of one Prospecting License (G4-569), covering approximately 986.5km2 located in Ngounié Province, western Gabon. The Prospecting License (G4-569) is held by Select Explorations Gabon SA, a 100% owned subsidiary of Trek. The Prospecting License was granted in July 2015 and renewed in July 2018 for an additional three years. The Prospecting License can be renewed for a further three years. Havilah Consolidated Resources (HCR) holds a 0.75% NSR in the Kroussou Project. This royalty may be bought back from HCR for US$250,000. The Kroussou Project is now subject to the Earn-In Agreement between Trek and Apollo Minerals. No historical sites, wilderness or national parks are located within the Prospecting License.
	The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	Tenure in the form of a Prospecting License (*Permis de Recherche*) which has been granted and is considered secure. In accordance with the Gabonese Mining Code, the Prospecting License may be extended for a further three years. Apollo Minerals are not aware of any impediments relating to the license or area.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Intermittent historical exploration as conducted by French Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) at Kroussou from 1962 - 1963, the project was then later re-examined in 1979-1981 by the BRGM in joint venture with Comilog which is a Gabonese government owned mining company. BRGM discovered the Kroussou Pb-Zn-(Ag) mineral occurrences as well as others along various river systems on the Kroussou license. BRGM conducted drilling on the project in 1962 and 1977-1980. Metals of Africa (renamed Battery Minerals) obtained historical reports and drill logs relating to BRGM's field program and completed cursory rock chip and mapping work in 2015 and 2016. Trek completed soil surveying, mapping, rock chip sampling, ground geophysics and two drilling programs to confirm historical results during 2017 and 2018.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The deposit style reported in BRGM historical files is Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) sedimentary mineralisation of Pb-Zn-(Ag) where mineralisation is similar to the Laisville (Sweden) style with deposition within siliciclastic horizons in a reducing environment.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		On a regional scale, the Pb-Zn mineral concentrations are distributed at the edge of the continental shelf which was being eroded during Lower Cretaceous time. Mineralisation is located within the Gamba Formation part of the N'Zeme Asso Series and was deposited during the Cretaceous as part of the Cocobeach Complex deposited during formation of the Cotier Basin. Mineralisation is hosted by conglomerates, sandstones and siltstones deposited in laguno-deltaic reducing conditions at the boundary of the Cotier Basin onlapping continental basement rocks. Large scale regional structures are believed to have influenced mineralisation deposition.
Drill hole Information	*A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	No drilling results reported.
	If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No drilling results reported.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	Zinc and lead assays are discussed in the text as combined, assays are provided individually within Appendix A. No high grade cuts have been applied to the rock sample data reported.
	Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.	No drilling results reported.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	No metal equivalent values are used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	No drilling results reported.
	If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	No drilling results reported.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Appropriate diagrams, including geological plans, are included in the main body of this release.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All results are reported in Appendix A of this release.
Other substantive exploration data	*Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	All meaningful and material information is reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	Infill and extensional drilling at the Dikaki Prospect. Additional surface exploration programs comprising soil surveying, geological mapping, rock chip sampling to further assess identified prospects and to generate new targets within the broader project area. Further drill testing of multiple exploration targets across the project area following after ranking and prioritisation. Additional metallurgical test work over all prospective targets to assess recovery characteristics, concentrate quality, and variability.
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	These diagrams are included in the main body of this release.